

CHINA MAIL

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BEHIND THE SCENES Chungking Effort To Reach Agreement

CHUNGKING, JAN. 13. DELEGATES TO THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE TO-DAY CONTINUED WITH MUCH SPADEWORK BEHIND THE SCENES IN AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE AGREEMENTS ON PLANS TO BROADEN THE BASIS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND REORGANISE THE CHINESE ARMY. GENERAL CHOU EN-LAI, LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION, REFUSED TO COMMITMENT ON THE PLAN TO GIVE OTHER POLITICAL ELEMENT A SHARE IN THE GOVERNMENT UNTIL IT HAD BEEN FORMALLY SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE.

The plan, as outlined by Doctor Sun Fo, President of the Executive Yuan, called for inclusion of other parties in the State Council and a conversion into a supreme policy-making and executive authority which, by a two-thirds or more vote, could override the

COMMUNIST CHARGES

CHUNGKING, JAN. 13. The Communists charged to-day that Central Government troops were continuing to advance into Communist dominated territory and protested to the Government about it.

Gen. Chou En-lai, the chief Communist representative in Chungking, protested to Gen. Chiang Chun, the Government representative on the three committee of three.

The spokesman suggested that possibly the Nationalists involved in the alleged advance may not have received the "cease fire" order. He said one force was "very close" to the strategic Communist stronghold of Chingchiang, but declined to estimate the distance.

Earlier, the "New China Daily News," a Communist news paper, asserted the Nationalists on Jan. 12 "ferociously attacked" Communist positions near Kupeikow, a Great Wall border town 60 miles north-east of Peiping. It also reported "heavy fighting" around Chingchiang, in Hopei province, 80 miles east of Peiping.

The three members of the commission to set up executive headquarters at Peiping—representing the Government, the Communists and the United States—created to carry out the agreement for the cessation of hostilities, meanwhile flew to-day to Peiping from Chungking. —Associated Press.

Red Leader's Peace Message

YENAN, JAN. 13. IN A "CEASE FIRE" ORDER FLASHED BY RADIO TO ALL COMMUNIST FORCES, MAO TSE-TUNG, LEADER OF CHINA'S COMMUNISTS, DECLARED TO-DAY THAT CHINA HAD "ENTERED UPON A NEW STAGE OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY."

He expressed the hope that "all comrades in the party will cooperate closely with the people of China in continuing to exert themselves for consolidation of internal peace, realization of democratic reforms and establishment of a new, independent, free and strong China."

The message, signed by the Central Committee of the Party, said: "Efforts of the Chinese people, following the Japanese war, in building peace and democracy have already been signalled by important achievements." Mao Tse-tung had the "cease fire" order sent to both military regulars and irregulars. —Associated Press.

MARSHALL LOSES HIS SHIRT!
Chungking, Jan. 13. The Chinese police here are searching for a houseboy who disappeared along with a large part of General Marshall's wardrobe. —Associated Press.

Cease Fire Commission

CHUNGKING, JAN. 13. The three-member commission created to implement the carrying out of "cease fire" conditions in the China truce agreement is expected to fly to-day to Peiping to establish executive headquarters. The commissioners are: Gen. Cheng Chieh-min for the National Government; Gen. Tzu Chien-ting for the Communists and Walter Robertson, United States chargé d'affaires in Chungking, as the third member. —Associated Press.

Cease Fire Order Works

CHUNGKING, JAN. 13. THE ORDERS TO CEASE FIRE BY MIDNIGHT SUNDAY SERVED TO TROUBLE SPOTS IN CHINA BECAME APPARENT AT ONCE IN NORTH CHINA AREAS TO-DAY WHERE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN OPPOSING ADVANCES OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

An official dispatch said Government forces in the Jehol province halted their advance and are withdrawing into the Manchurian province of Liaoning.

The administration of Sunkiang is reported to have been taken over by Government troops. Chinese Nationalists are replacing the Russian occupation forces in Manchuria. —Associated Press.

CHENNAULT RUMOUR

CHUNGKING, JAN. 13. Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, former American air commander in China, quietly and unobtrusively slipped into Chungking to-day. It is rumored he will become an adviser to Chiang Kai-shek. The former commander of the "Flying Tigers" returned to China as a private citizen. —Associated Press.

Unrra Short Of Funds For China Relief

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13. PROSPECTS APPEARED SLIGHT THAT THE PHILIPPINES AND CHINA WILL OBTAIN THEIR REQUESTED HEAVILY INCREASED UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ALLOTMENTS.

THE U.N.R.R.A. THUS FAR HAS PUT BUT \$3,000,000 INTO THE PHILIPPINES FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF, SAYING THE GOVERNMENT, THROUGH WAR DAMAGE LEGISLATION FOR THE ISLANDS, HAS DESIGNED TO MEET PHILIPPINE NEEDS.

Also the islands are not considered a nation unable to pay, as China and other countries, where full scale U.N.R.R.A. programs are underway.

Officials here stated that the Philippine Government is in possession of substantial funds as a result of American army spending there and it felt that the P.I. Government should bring in its taxing powers to pay for the funds it is now asking the U.N.R.R.A. to supply.

Chinese Relief Rehabilitation Administration officials here continued to press upon the U.N.R.R.A. that China desires a larger allotment but the agency having no funds to meet the request according to its present budget, the matter continues apparently submerged.

ACTION NOT EXPECTED. Upper authorities in the U.N.R.R.A. show seemingly little indication that positive action is expected soon.

Cheng Pao-nan, Chinese Relief Administration representative, is leaving for China on Wednesday for a one-month conference with Chinese Relief officials. — Chinese Relief "bulletin."

NEW OUTBREAK IN SOUTH PERSIA

TEHRAN, JAN. 13. REPORTS OF NEW VIOLENCE IN IRAN WERE HEARD TO-DAY WHILE AMERICAN DIPLOMATS DENIED A RUSSIAN REPORT THAT UNITED STATES SUPPORT HAD BEEN OFFERED REBEL FORCES IN AZERBAIJAN, THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE WHICH HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF RECENT DISORDERS.

THIS PERSIAN CAPITAL CITY, STILL EXCITED OVER NEW OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN THE NORTHERN REGIONS, RECEIVED ANOTHER SHOCK TO-DAY IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ARMED NOMADS IN THE SOUTH HAD INVADED THE TOWN OF KHORRAMSHAHR ON THE IRAQ FRONTIER.

Khorrumsahr is situated about 10 miles north-west of the Iranian oil port of Abadan on the Persian Gulf at the confluence of the Tigris and Karun rivers, which drains west central Iran.

The United States ambassador announced formally that Robert Rossow, U.S. consul at Tabriz, capital city of Azerbaijan, had denied the Russian report that he had "offered the support of his government to Pishavari, head of the insurgent 'democratic party' government in Azerbaijan. Previously the embassy had termed the report 'ridiculous.'

In the report of the incident at Khorrumsahr, national commander headquarters said last night that the tribesmen whom they said were followers of the Sheikh of Khazal, had been driven back into Iraq.

The tribesmen, the announcement added, "forced themselves into a Khorrumsahr estate of which the sheik had claimed ownership."

In the north of Iran, apparent calm had been restored.

No new information was available concerning affairs in Chaluse and Zenjan, scene of outbreaks several days ago in which two "democrats" were reported killed and five wounded.

Kazvin was reported to have resumed voting in the provincial election which was interrupted by violence in which one was killed and two wounded. —Associated Press.

PREMIER ATTACKED. Tehran, Jan. 13. A private meeting called by Dr. Mossadegh, a member of the Persian Majlis (National Assembly) to obtain the signatures of other deputies to a petition for the resignation of Ibrahim Hakimi, the Persian Premier, was considered in Tehran to-day to have failed in its purpose.

A large number of deputies attended the meeting but it was reported afterwards that most of them had refused to sign.

The Governor of Semnan, 100 miles north-east of Tehran, arrived in the capital to-day with his wife and two daughters.

He reported that he had been urged to leave Semnan by the leaders of the Tudeh (Left-wing) Party after a strike of railway workers had begun.

Half an hour after the Governor had arrived in Tehran, it was reported that the strike had been called off. —Reuter.

LOAN TO TURKEY

London, Jan. 13. The Exchange Telegraph said in an Ankara dispatch to-day that the United States would grant Turkey a loan of \$4,250,000 at four per cent interest to build airfields. —Associated Press.

In The Steps Of The Dictators?

San Francisco, Jan. 13. The San Francisco "Chronicle" said yesterday in an article that "the American occupation authorities in Japan 'displayed a kind of fear' in burning allegedly anti-democratic Japanese school-books and 'chose the dictator's way of displaying fear.'"

Fires flared amidst what other California newspapers agreed was the difficult task of revamping the Japanese educational system and increasing Ripponeese literacy from the current surprisingly low rate—both prerequisites to a effectively functioning democracy.

The "Chronicle" challenged the "burning of any books" even bad ones—as a method of

Varied Reactions In Russian Occupied Area

BERLIN, JAN. 13. FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WHO TOURED THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY FOUND A PROGRAMME OF SOVIETISATION IN PROGRESS, WITH VETERAN COMMUNISTS IN KEY POSTS.

INDUSTRY, FARMING AND MINING ARE LARGELY UNDER CONTROL OF GERMAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, AIDED AND SUPPORTED BY THE RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The correspondents toured for eight days through the south-eastern section of the Russian zone from Berlin, 125 miles south to Dresden through Saxony.

This is the first time western correspondents have been admitted into the Russian area, under an exchange plan.

Five Americans, conducted by four Russians and driven by U.S. soldier-chauffeurs, travelled an itinerary chosen by the correspondents, and interviewed Russian and German administrators.

The Soviet-sponsored programme was observed at work in a sector whose cities largely escaped the terrific bomb damage inflicted on western Germany, and in regions which, though rich agriculturally, were coping with tremendous refugee problems.

The Soviet programme is based on a planned economy for industry and business, and widespread agrarian reform that has liquidated the aristocratic, militaristic junkers, and distributed their vast holdings among previously landless or impoverished peasants.

German government leaders say the programme is progressing satisfactorily, despite undeniable initial hardships. The reaction of the German little man ranges from courageous optimism among the new farmers, to helpless doubt in Dresden, and blurring complaints in the streets of Halle and Leipzig.

People in the provinces of Saxony, which first was occupied by Americans, complained chiefly of the shortage of food and clothing, and of the Russian reparations "collections" which they called "plundering."

Farther south, in the state of Saxony, and in its capital, Dresden, the people acknowledged that life was hard, but added: "Well, that's to be expected. We lost the war."

Industry in Saxony and throughout the Russian zone has been geared to a strict production economy, according to the State Government at Marshal Zhukov's direction.

Under this scheme the governments allocate available raw materials, and direct where the manufacturers should deliver finished products and at what prices. Similar strict control is enforced on wholesalers and retailers, on all except a few unrationed consumer goods.

Mines and factories are run by boards of directors and workers' council representatives.

MILLIONS OF REFUGEES. In factories and mines, unionization is 100 per cent. The general plans call for one big vertical union, with multiple divisions, one for public administrators, to which the provincial presidents belong.

In agrarian reform, the German governments, with approval of Soviet authorities, split up 7,000 junker estates which contained more than 247 acres each, among 281,155 new holders throughout the zone.

Along with the land there was division of the livestock and tools. Each new holder got from 12 to 19 acres, for which he must pay the government.

Saxony's toughest immediate problems are housing, feeding or re-settling millions of refugees swarming in from Poland and Czechoslovakia. —Associated Press.

Consorship Of Newscasts

CHUNGKING, JAN. 13. UNITED STATES ARMY AUTHORITIES TO-DAY REQUESTED THE ARMED FORCES' RADIO STATION NEWS OF G-I DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE DEMOBILISATION SLOW-DOWN.

This is not the first instance of consorship of newscasts from U.S.F. which on several occasions in the past she had to kill stories unfavourable to the United States Army or considered likely to offend Chinese susceptibilities.

An officer has now been assigned to supervise the newscasts put out by U.S.F. —Associated Press.

BOUGHT RAF HALIFAX

LONDON, JAN. 13. THE AUSTRALIAN PLANE DESIGNER, CAPTAIN GEORGE WILKIN, WANTED TO GET BACK TO AUSTRALIA.

He was told that he could not have a passport within 12 months. So he asked the Ministry of Aircraft Production if it would sell him a Halifax bomber. The Ministry agreed.

Now he and his wife and two children will leave Hurn aerodrome on March 1.

"We expect to do the trip in about two weeks," said Captain Wilkin.

"We hope to have a few passengers to help cover the cost of petrol and oil and we intend to take it on exhibition in aid of the Royal Australian Air Force and R.A.F. Benevolent Fund." —Reuter.

BRITISH O.C. KILLED

BATAVIA, JAN. 13. A BRITISH BATTERY COMMANDER AND FIVE INDIAN TROOPS WERE KILLED AND SEVEN OTHER BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS WOUNDED IN AN AMBUSH BY INDONESIAN NEAR SOURABAYA, IT WAS REPORTED TO-DAY.

Another Indian soldier was wounded by mortar fire in an area in east Java and an Indian patrolman wounded by Indonesians at Bandone.

The Indonesian police chief of Buitenzorg, as a symbol of co-operation with the British, has surrendered 20 Dutch carbines. The British returned the guns to the Indonesian police. —Associated Press.

The Weather

To-day's forecast:—Continuing fair with light easterly winds. Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum: 70 degrees at 12 noon. Minimum: 55.8 degrees at 7 a.m.

P.W. CAMP ROMANCE

Long Beach, Jan. 13. A romance that began when they met at the Santo Tomas prison camp in Manila three years ago resulted in the marriage yesterday of Lillian Ann Workman, 22, and Major Eugene Carl Smith, 25.

The bride was born and reared in Manila. —Associated Press.

STORMY WEATHER

London, Jan. 13. An ammunition ship with ten crewmen is believed to have been lost in gales which have been sweeping the English coast since Monday. Two bodies thought to be those of members of the vessel's crew have been found on the beach. The liner "Queen Mary" homeward bound from New York with troops and civilians had to lay off Southampton after she was unable to reach the port. —Associated Press.

Patterson Rejects Jap Blandishment

TOKYO, JAN. 13. U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT PATTERSON HAS REJECTED A SILVER CIGARETTE CASE WHICH THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD FORWARDED TO HIS HEADQUARTERS WITH A NOTATION THAT THE SECRETARY MIGHT WANT A SOUVENIR OF HIS VISIT TO JAPAN.

Headquarters officers said to-day that in all probability Emperor Hirohito does not know of the gift offered since the silver cigarette box was sent over by the Imperial Household.

The Household notation itself said it was not certain that the secretary would want a gift but sent it along anyway.

The case was marked with a chrysanthemum which denotes imperial objects. Allied officers, under the rules, are not allowed to receive gifts or honorariums from the Imperial Household. Patterson rejected the gift with the assertion that he was not able to accept such gifts. —Associated Press.

Nazis Hanged For Murder Of Airmen

FRANKFURT, JAN. 13. THREE GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE YESTERDAY HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF SIX AMERICAN AIRMEN.

War crimes authorities announced the arrest of 18 German civilians, soldiers and sailors near Bremen for forcing seven other American airmen into a four-hour death march.

At least 2,000 Germans have been rounded up to await charges of murdering and mistreating captured American airmen.

A United States war crimes section officer estimated 700 cases involving the slaying and mistreatment of approximately 1,500 American airmen who fell into the hands of German civilians would be ready for the military courts within a few months. —Associated Press.

G.I. TO DIE FOR JAP. MURDER

OSAKA, JAN. 13. AN AMERICAN COURT MARTIAL CONDEMNED TO DEATH TO-DAY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER FOR THE MURDER OF TWO JAPANESE ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR A REPLACEMENT DEPOT FOR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

His identity was not disclosed, pending review of the case. It is believed to be the first case in which the death penalty has been imposed against an American soldier for a crime against a Japanese.

Testimony indicated the killings followed the soldier's over-indulgence in whisky and Japanese sake. —Associated Press.

China's Magna Charta Found In Nanking

Chungking, Jan. 13. The lost original text of Doctor Sun Yat-sen's three peoples' principles, considered by the Chinese as their Magna Charta and which was stolen by the puppets during the Japanese invasion of China, has been found and restored to its legal owner, Madame Sun Yat-sen, a dispatch from Nanking reported to-day.

The manuscript, which is regarded as priceless, was recovered through the efforts of the Mayor of Nanking, Ma Chao-chun, the dispatch stated. Other valuable belongings of Doctor Sun Yat-sen, including his sword, were also recovered. Mayor Ma Chao-chun is said to have dispatched a special representative to Shanghai to deliver the articles to Madame Sun Yat-sen who is now living there. —Associated Press.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
WINDSOR HOUSE, HONG KONG.

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WINDSOR HOUSE, HONG KONG.

GOERING'S BATTLE FOR POWER

NUREMBERG, JAN. 13. THE BATTLE FOR POWER IN GERMANY BEFORE THE WAR BETWEEN HERMANN GOERING, THEN IN CHARGE OF GERMANY'S FOUR-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN, AND DR. SCHACHT, MINISTER FOR ECONOMICS, WAS OUTLINED AT THE NUREMBERG TRIAL YESTERDAY BY THE UNITED STATES PROSECUTOR, HERMANN GOERING WON.

CONTINUING HIS CASE AGAINST DR. SCHACHT AND HIS ROLE IN THE NAZI WAR CONSPIRACY, THE PROSECUTOR SAID THAT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNED ONLY THE METHOD OF RE-ARMING GERMANY.

Controversy Ruled Out

Manila, Jan. 13. A protest by the staff of the Army newspaper "Daily Pacific" that "our hands are bound" by new supervisory measures brought an explanation today from the Army authorities.

They maintained that the new policy was aimed at building the Army rather than hindering it, but it does not constitute a gun rule.

Colonel W. E. Waters, in charge of the Information and Education section of the Army Forces in the Western Pacific, said it had been decided to exercise supervision of the subject matter of the "mail bag column."

Waters said that henceforth letters touching on such controversial subjects as race relations, religion, officer privileges, versus enlisted men's privileges, will be handled. He explained that "nothing can be done at this command level about such problems and it does no good to provoke ill feelings." Associated Press.

SHARP YINGKOW SKIRMISHES

Tientsin, Jan. 13. Military officers of the Chinese Central Government today said their troops suffered 100 casualties in skirmishes with Communists while combating the occupation of the Manchurian port city of Ying-kow.

Troops of the 52nd Army entered that port on Wednesday being greeted by many of the townspeople but later some fighting developed.

There has been no further report on the occupation of Ying-kow by Government troops.

Reports of the "cease fire" order issued after the Chungking agreement were greeted with some skepticism. Most people are hopeful but some say they expect action to be resumed in the Spring after the winter lull. Associated Press.

AXIS POWS GOING

San Francisco, Jan. 13. About 15,000 Italian servicemen and Axis prisoners of war will board ships here during the next several weeks en route to their homes.

Major-General Homer Granger, port embarkation commander, said the coming trips will "help us get returned American soldiers home faster." Associated Press.

"HONG KONG \$ DIRECTORY" WARNING

The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited, publishers of the "HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY" desire to issue a warning that no person has been authorized to canvas entries or advertisements for the "HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY," and that any person thus representing himself has fraudulent intent.

The Publishers do not contemplate the issue of the 1946 Edition of the "HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY" at the present time, when business staffs are incomplete and addresses are uncertain, but hope to be in a position to do so in mid-summer.

W. J. KEATES,
MANAGER.

January 8, 1946.

Battle Over Australian Seat

LONDON, JAN. 13. WHILE OVER-RIDING A RUSSIAN POSITIONING APPEAL, THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY ELECTED AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, EGYPT, MEXICO, THE NETHERLANDS AND POLAND TO MEMBERSHIP ON THE VITAL PEACE-KEEPING SECURITY COUNCIL, ALONG WITH THE FIVE-POWER PERMANENT BLOC.

The election was completed after Canada and Australia went through two indecisive ballots and Canada proposed that Australia be chosen, by acclamation. The request was ruled out of order.

With Canada having withdrawn, Australia was given 46 out of 49 votes, 13 above the required two-thirds majority.

The other five nations were elected to the 11-member council on the first ballot. All voting was secret. Associated Press.

Listeners Kept Tabs On Nazis And Japan

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13. NAZI AND JAPANESE NEWS BROADCASTERS SOMETIMES SPILLED THE BEANS ON TOP WAR SECRETS.

WHEN THEY WENT ON THE AIR, THE F.B.I. THE EARS OF AMERICA, WAS LISTENING. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS A FEW LINES FROM THEIR BROADCASTS TIPPED OFF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

The Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission (F.B.I.) intercepted and recorded more than 3,500,000 words of foreign broadcast material daily from 1941 to Dec. 5, 1945, when it ceased operation.

F.B.I.'s editors digested this immense inflow of foreign news and enemy claims for government agencies, including Army and Navy intelligence.

Disclosing for the first time the war role of the F.B.I., the F.C.C. gave these examples of how broadcast monitoring became a prime source of intelligence:

An item from a Berlin broadcast and a similar item from a Swedish broadcast disclosed that the Germans were running short of ball-bearings. This led to concentrated air attacks on Nazi ball-bearing factories.

The U.S. also started to purchase the Swedish bearing output to keep it out of German hands.

STEADY CHECK

A steady check on German broadcasts disclosed that a lot of some Americans known to be killed in action were being listed as injured and prisoners of war in an effort to upset relatives.

Still another Berlin broadcast disclosed that the crew of a Nazi submarine had taken part in a soccer game at a German-controlled port. A member of the crew later was captured and started giving false information. He broke down when informed the Americans knew he was at the port when the game was played.

Japanese code transmissions and voice broadcasts revealed that the Japanese still gave out anti-American propaganda long after Nippon surrendered. Associated Press.

Bigger And Better Lies For 1946

BURLINGTON, WIS., JAN. 13. "THERE ARE JUST AS MANY LIARS AS EVER AND THE LIES ARE GETTING BETTER." THAT'S O. C. HULETT TALKING AND IT'S NO LIE, HE SAYS.

HULETT, PRESIDENT OF THE NOTED BURLINGTON LIARS CLUB, IS WINNOWING SOME 6,000 LETTERS TO SEEK LAST YEAR'S BIGGEST FIBBER.

"Lies?" says Hulett, "we've got thousands of them. Seems no one can tell the truth."

Hulett still is chuckling over the tale that won the 1944 lying laurels.

W.A.C. Capt. Hope Harrin wrote in and gave the impression that she was a male G. I. stationed in Paris.

This G. I. had been stationed overseas two years and was lonesome for his girl friend. While working in an Army commissary, he got an idea from seeing the dehydrated foods.

The G. I. wrote to his girl friend and had her go to a dehydrating plant and get herself dehydrated. Then her mother mailed her to Paris.

"I sprinkled a little water on her and she was as good as ever," the G. I. wrote.

BURMA STORY

Hulett dished out a few samples from the 1945 crop:

Writing from the "Only Pacific Island completely covered with water," a Sgt. Floyd Hobbs said that it rained so much that the Japs bombed their tents, thinking they were cargo ships.

Jack Taylor of Hermine, Pa., said that it was so cold last winter his wife had to build a fire alongside the stove to keep the stove fire from freezing.

The 96th Fighter Control Squadron was short of gas in Burma, wrote Cpl. August Natterovitch, so the mechanics rigged the planes with sleds. The Burma fog was so heavy that, to save gas, the pilots sipped and consoled on the fog. Associated Press.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

Washington, Jan. 13. President Truman has nominated the following Navy officers to the rank of commodore:

Richard W. Bates, chief-of-staff to the commander of the Philippine sea frontiers; Morton D. Willette, medical staff commander-in-chief for the Pacific Fleet; Wilbur E. Kellum, medical officer of the Fifth Fleet.

The following were nominated for captaincies: Daniel F. Worth, junior deputy commander in the Marianas; T. G. Peyton, commander of the naval operating base at Guam. Associated Press.

ELECTION OBSERVERS

Washington, Jan. 13. President Truman has appointed six men to direct the United States Delegation which will participate in observing the March 31 elections in Greece.

Last October, Doctor Henry T. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, was named as leader of the group with the personal rank of Ambassador. The six men appointed will hold the personal rank of Ministers. Associated Press.

Eisenhower To Enter Demob Fray

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13. GENERAL EISENHOWER AND ADMIRAL NIMITZ ARE TO DISCUSS THE DEMOBILISATION SITUATION BEFORE A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL SESSION ON TUESDAY.

AN UNNAMED CONGRESSIONAL LEADER SAID THAT THEIR APPEARANCE WAS ARRANGED AT THE REQUEST OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE ANXIOUS TO PRESENT THEIR SIDE OF THE TROUBLESOME PROBLEM.

The flood of protesting messages, meanwhile, from overseas, continues unabated.

The Army, meanwhile, has cut the training period of new recruits from 17 to 13 weeks in order to stem the flow of replacements and thus relieve high-point servicemen on foreign soil.

Senator John-on, Democrat, of Colorado, and Chairman of the Senate Military Sub-Committee assigned to investigate the demobilization programme, said he does not expect the Eisenhower and

Nimitz statements to eliminate the need for a thorough Congressional probe.

Eisenhower is reported to have given all commands against giving troops basic or other elementary training just to keep them busy.

In Manila, Servicemen waited the arrival of the Senate Sub-Committee on Sunday for a requested audience to prove charges of military waste.

SHANGHAI DEMONSTRATION

In Shanghai, 600 soldiers and some officers demonstrated before the American Club and later at the racecourse protesting against a prospective long China stay.

A Committee of Four was received by the U.S. Senators who promised to pass on their complaints to the Military Affairs Committees at both Houses. No Navy men participated in the demonstrations.

Lieut. General Albert C. Wedemeyer, U.S. Commander-in-Chief in the China theatre, announced at the same time that he was proud his troops had not demonstrated against the demobilization slow-down saying: "The work we are doing to day is required to preserve peace and prevent creation of conditions which might lead to another war." Associated Press.

Growing Arab Influence In Near East

London, Jan. 13. The Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Abdel Hamid B-dawi Pasha, in an interview yesterday, said, "It is most significant that the two important regional groups—the Pan-American—referring to Mexico and the Arab, have been given representation on the Security Council."

Egypt feels bound in honour to promote the cause of peace and security, for which she has ever shown marked support. She is the more determined to seek world peace as she bore her share of the brunt of the war and had to defend her territory.

Egypt insists that the peace will be secured by the new international organization "to leave humanity for a very long period to the task of reconstruction," he said.

Observers said Egypt's election was regarded as an acknowledgment of the growing power of Arab influence in the Middle East. Associated Press.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

Spokane, Washington, Jan. 13. The "Spokane Review" in an editorial today said that General MacArthur's abolition of state Shintoism in Japan is not a denial of religious freedom but on the contrary liberates the Japanese people from compulsion to accept a single cult and frees them to worship as they choose.

The paper said the decree abolishing state Shintoism "may prove as effective in shattering the weakened hold of the old order upon Japan as the atomic bomb was in breaking the spirit of the military rulers of Japan and forcing its surrender." Associated Press.

U.S. INCOMES

Chicago, Jan. 13. The income of individuals in the United States has more than tripled since the depression bottom year of 1933.

The Federation of Tax Administrators reported today that per capita income payments to individuals reached a new peak of \$1,137 in 1944, compared with \$268 in 1933. In 1940 the average was \$575. Associated Press.

WAGE INCREASE

Washington, Jan. 13. A presidential fact-finding panel proposed yesterday a general 10 per cent wage increase for C.I.O. oil workers involved in a three-month dispute with major companies of the industry. Settlements already have been reached between the union and several individual companies on that basis. Associated Press.

U.N.R.R.A. CHINA HEAD

Washington, Jan. 13. U.N.R.R.A. announced that Ralph Olmstead, China operations director, will leave this week-end for Shanghai. He returned recently from a six-week Asia tour with Roy F. Hendrickson, deputy director-general of U.N.R.R.A. Associated Press.

ALL THIS WEEK AT 7.30 NIGHTLY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE ENTERTAINMENT

ENSA STAR THEATRE

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LYLE EVANS ("YOUR OLD FRIEND DAK") & MAE GOT AS GUEST ARTISTS

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A CONCERT PARTY PRODUCED BY THE NEW YORK ENBA COMMITTEE with

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NOTE:—SERVICEMEN MAY BRING ONE CIVILIAN GUEST EACH UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

At Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company, Ltd.

By courtesy of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. A Fair of Government stocks will take place at their first floor show-room, between the following hours, commencing Monday, January 14th 1946, until further notice:—

Tuesday: 9 A.M. To 1.30 P.M.

2 P.M. To 4.00 P.M.

Wednesday: 9 A.M. To 12.00 P.M.

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Death March Stories Told In Court

MANILA, JAN. 13. **BODIES OF AMERICANS SLAIN BY THE JAPANESE ON THE "BATAAN DEATH MARCH" IN 1942 ARE STILL BEING RECOVERED.** VICTORIANO ALABADO, METROPOLITAN MINISTER TESTIFIED AT THE TRIAL OF LIEUT. GENERAL, MASAHARU HOMMA.

Alabado, who has been assisting in graves' registration, said he went along the death route in 1942, sucking a soldier's son. He saw 62 bodies strewn along a road over a low miles stretch. He also related that he saw American bodies beaten over the heads with clubs when they sought water at a roadside well.

Captain Jorge Barretero, another witness, told the War Crimes Commission that the Japanese stripped the captives of everything valuable and forced them to march barefooted.

Proclama Punzalan, a farmer, testified that he saw a Japanese force two Americans into an embrace and then kill both with a single bayonet thrust.

Other witnesses testified that they saw bodies all along the route from Marikina to San Fernando, a distance of 100 kilometers.

Homma is being tried for the death march responsibility and other atrocities. Associated Press.

A NEW SLANT ON SOCIAL WORK

WHEN SOCIAL WORK IS MENTIONED, MANY PEOPLE THINK IT MEANS "WELFARE" OR "DOING GOOD" AND VISUALISE AN EARNEST PERSON IN DOWDY CLOTHES AND FLAT-HEELED SHOES WHO GOES ROUND THE SLUMS ASKING AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

THAT WAS THE OLD IDEA. AND TO SOME EXTENT THE OLD PRACTICE. SOCIAL WORK WAS THOUGHT OF IN TERMS OF RELIEVING POVERTY AND SICKNESS, OF ASSISTING THE DESERVING AND DISCOURAGING THE UNDESERVING.

It was also thought that you must have a 'calling' or vocation to do the work. This, perhaps, because of historical associations with almsgiving and religious orders. No formal training was given, nor was it expected. You just picked up experience as you went along.

But, gradually over the last thirty years, all this has changed. New ways of thinking in social work have come about, and one of the most important is what I would call the constructive attitude. Relief of distress, while still necessary, is no longer the main object.

Social workers today are more concerned with prevention—offering services to individuals which will enable them to stand on their own feet and face their own difficulties. Social work recognises human needs which are not met by legislation, and tries to fill those needs. It studies at first hand the effect of existing legislation on people's lives, and makes recommendations for alteration and improvement.

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL. In our increasingly complicated society, education and training are more essential than in the past. Social work is no longer a 'calling'—it has become a profession, with its own standards of knowledge and skill, and it demands a high degree of responsibility from its members.

And what sort of people are best fitted to take up this profession? What qualities are needed? A leading sociologist once said: "The practice of social work is an art in which the whole person must be involved." In other words, it is just as much what we are as well as what we know that makes for success. The first and chief requirement is a natural interest in people and in all varieties of human experience; then, sympathy, maturity of outlook, imagination, and understanding of personal problems.

Each profession has its own special tool—the surgeon his knife, the writer his pen, the lawyer his ability to plead. The social worker's too is the interview. Through this, he or she collects information, learns people's needs, then influences, directs and helps them. To interview successfully, social workers must be able to make contacts easily and sympathetically with all sorts of people; be able to sum them up quickly; and have something in themselves to give. Hence the need for maturity and balanced judgment.

NOT ENOUGH. Over and above these innate capacities, knowledge is required. Sympathy and interest, however valuable, are just not enough. To give effective service, social workers must study social and industrial conditions, the background of peoples' lives. They must know the law, especially as it affects individuals. They must know something of history, something of psychology—what lies behind people's outward behaviour.

There are special university courses in Britain for this subject.

They are called Social Science or Social Study courses. They last for two years full-time and require a preliminary matriculation or school-leaving certificate. The basic subjects common to all courses are economics (social and industrial), history and geography, social and political philosophy, public health and hygiene.

Practical training is combined with this—students visit institutions and factories, do family case work under supervision, discuss individual problems with their tutors.

Most colleges prefer not to accept students under the age of twenty. It is thought better for them to do something else first and gain some experience of life. Some of the most successful social workers are people who have taken up this career when they were over thirty.

JOBS AVAILABLE. What sort of jobs are available? Well, there are three main types in this country. First, local government posts—factory inspector, school attendance officer, probation officer, house-property manager, policeman and many others. Then posts with voluntary bodies, such as youth club leaders, club organisers, hospital almoners, family case workers, care of difficult children, secretaries of relief societies.

Thirdly, industrial posts are personnel managers and welfare supervisors in factories. This last is a comparatively new service and has been much extended during the war.

The two years' Social Science course is the basic equipment of all social workers. With this, they may either go straight into general social work or take additional training for one of the specialised branches of the profession.

To become an almoner, for instance, a further year's training in an approved hospital is required.

Another career is that of house property manager. More and more local authorities are appointing trained women to take charge of new housing estates and slum clearance projects. The house property manager selects the tenants, deals with workmen and contractors, collects rents, and is responsible for general welfare. Again, a year's specialised training is required. The Institute of Labour Management runs courses of varying lengths for those who want to take up factory welfare. The Probation Training Board has a six-months' course for older men and women who are interested in police work. London Press Service.

White House Talks On Strike Issue

Washington, Jan. 13. President Truman has arranged for a continuation of talks at the White House on attempts to settle or avert major labour walk-outs collapsed on several fronts.

The White House announced that top leaders of the C.I.O. Steel Workers Union and the United States Steel Corporation had accepted the Presidential invitation.

Other major developments in labour controversy last 416,000 workers idle, not counting an estimated several thousand telephone workers, whose exact number has not been immediately determined, were—

(1) The nation's long distance and some local telephone communications have been crippled by the growing paralysis.

(2) C.I.O. President Philip Murray announced failure in the negotiations to avert a strike of 800,000 steel workers on Monday.

(3) General Motors Corporation announced its rejection of the Presidential fact-finding Board's recommendation for 17-1/2 per cent wage increase to 175,000 striking C.I.O. United Auto Workers.—Associated Press.

Chou Wants Time Limit

Chungking, Jan. 13. The Head of the Communist delegation at the Political Consultative Conference here, Chou En-lai, today urged that a time limit be set for the disarmament of Japanese troops in China.

He said that 200,000 Japanese were still armed, including a number "surrounded by the Communists."

Chou also asked for the disbanding of the puppet troops and the punishment of the leaders who stimulated the civil war.

He assured the Conference that if concrete plans for the reorganization of the Chinese Army were decided, the Communists would not press for more than the 20 divisions allotted them under the agreement reached with the National Government on October 10.—Associated Press.

JUST COINCIDENCE

Tokyo, Jan. 13. "Just a coincidence," says Colonel Arthur S. Knight, his room-mate at Kingston, England, was Colonel William Whipple. When the two officers arrived in Tokyo he was assigned to share hotel quarters with a Navy Captain, W. J. Whipple, brother of Colonel Whipple.—Associated Press.

Dividing Line And Korea's Growing Pains

NEW YORK, JAN. 13. THE NEW YORK "TIMES" DEVOTES A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF ITS EDITORIAL SPACE TO JAPAN. THE NEWSPAPER REPEATEDLY LAUDED GEN. MACARTHUR, AND SAID THE ONLY SOLUTION FOR KOREA'S GROWING PAINS WAS BY ELIMINATING THE ARTIFICIAL AMERICAN-RUSSIAN DIVIDING LINE.

The paper also says that Siam decided the easy peace which Britain recently gave her.

On the latter point, the "Times" declared that "among the mistakes made by Japan" during the war "was the assumption that the Government of Thailand 'was on her side.'"

The newspaper recalled that while formally at war with the Allies, Siam actually supplied information on Japanese troop movements to a British-American intelligence force which was quartered in Thailand.

"Under such circumstances it is natural that Siam should be treated leniently," the "Times" commented. The most significant treaty provisions were for Siam's international, political, and economic co-operation.

In several discussions on Korea, the "Times" said that if the leading political parties were to join forces and "demonstrate their willingness to work together, Korea would be well on her way to full independence."

ARBITRARY DIVISION. The paper noted that Gen. MacArthur has "blatantly stated that one of the principal obstacles to the rehabilitation of Korea is what he calls 'the arbitrary division of the nation into Russian and American zones.'"

The "Times" says: "Regardless of the Russian Ministers' agreement, the line 'can be removed only by the decision of Washington and Moscow. It said that a

prompt and generous decision would help Korea and "help to stabilize the whole Orient" by demonstrating anew the ability of Russia and the United States to get together "in the interest of peace and reconstruction of the Far East."

The paper's sentiments toward MacArthur were summed up thus: "MacArthur, coming as a conqueror, has not only carried out the allied surrender terms with great skill but has gone on to revolutionize the whole political, economic and religious structure of Japan."—Associated Press.

The Irony About India

Michael Foot, M.P., writing in the "Daily Herald" states that Walter Winchell, the American columnist, claims that the irony of the 20th century is that "Britain which ruled India owes India untold millions of pounds of debt."

Foot replies: "No Mr. Winchell. The irony of the 20th century is that the U.S. Government which likes other countries to 'pay their debts' insists on making the loan to Britain that Britain shall default on a large part of her debt in India." Has that fact been printed in the "Daily Herald"?

NOTICE

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E. J. R. MITCHELL,
Manager for South China.

BRIDGE NOTES

It's very disquieting to have your partner's vulnerability called doubled for penalties when you have only a singleton in your partner's suit, but an attempt at a rescue is usually a case of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. To-day's hand is typical:

East, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

S. J	S. A 7 8
H. J 5 3	H. A K Q 6 2
D. K Q 8 6 3	D. A J 7 4
C. K J 8	C. 5

S. K 10 6 2
H. 7 4
D. 5 2
C. Q 9 7 4

The bidding:
East South West North
1H Pass 1NT 2D
Dbl. 2S Dbl. Pass
Pass Pass

East couldn't be sure of a game because his partner might lack heart support, and game at no-trump seemed remote because of his weakness in the black suits. The chance to double two diamonds therefore came as a welcome opportunity.

South should have passed and knew it; he had a reliable partner, whose vulnerability overall should not be badly hurt. As a matter of fact, North had "stretched" and should have had a trifle more strength—a fact which South could not know. But South couldn't resist the temptation to do a little masterminding.

"West cannot have a four-card spade suit of any importance," he mused, "for then he would have bid one spade rather than one no-trump. And East cannot have spades as well as both red suits. Therefore my partner must have full spade support. Let him bid two spades, we won't get doubled, and we'll be out of trouble."

South's reasoning appeared logical, but it had a bad result. West did have a four-card suit, and two spades did get doubled. This unwise rescue was set 1,100 points, and North had the melancholy pleasure of pointing out that he'd have been set only one trick at two diamonds.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

S 7	H A Q J 8 6 3
D K J 9 4	C K 5

The bidding:
Jacoby Maier You Schenken
Pass Pass 1H Pass
1S Pass 2H Pass
2NT Pass (?)

ANSWER: Bid three diamonds. Your partner has made a try for game, hoping you have fairly balanced distribution and a little more than minimum strength. You have the slight extra strength, but must show the unbalanced distribution by bidding your other suit.

Score 100% for three diamonds, 50% for three no-trump, 20% for pass.

QUESTION
To-day you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:

Jacoby	Maier	You	Schenken
Pass	Pass	1H	Pass
1S	Pass	2H	Pass
2NT	Pass	3D	Pass
3NT	Pass	(?)	

What do you bid? (Answer to-morrow).

YENAN PLEASED

Yenan, Jan. 13. News of the China truce and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's pledge of freedom and democracy for the country was received quickly but with apparent intense satisfaction in the Chinese Communist headquarters.—Associated Press.

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BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, (HONG KONG)

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- b. Canada Seal.
- c. Zires
- d. Queen Charlotte.

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annex 12th, 1946.

Kimmel Plan Vetoed

Washington, Jan. 13. Pearl Harbor Congressional investigators, reviewing the testimony given by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel to the Army Inquiry Board in 1944, today learned that Kimmel had said that his pre-war plan for scouting the Gilbert Islands chain, where the Marines suffered heavy casualties, was vetoed by the Navy Department.

Kimmel said the reason given for the veto was "that we should not evince any interest in the Gilbert Islands because Japan might find out we were interested."

Kimmel is due to appear personally before a joint Senate-House Committee on Tuesday.—Associated Press.

NEW SHIDEHARA CABINET

Tokyo, Jan. 13. Premier Shidehara's Cabinet has completed the reorganization of his government, naming five men to fill six vacancies.

Kyodo news agency reports that three new Ministers and two lesser Cabinet officials will be installed at a ceremony to-day within the Imperial Palace.

The new appointments are Sempachi, Seizima, to the dual post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Takaoka, Ichimura, as the Director of the Board of Legislation; Chuzo Mitsuuchi, as Home Minister; Yoshishige Abe, as Education Minister; and Wataru Nambu, as Chief Cabinet Secretary.—Associated Press.

SHOWDOWN COMING

Washington, Jan. 13. A hemisphere showdown is expected before or during the Rio de Janeiro conference in March if Juan Peron is chosen president of Argentina in the Feb. 24 elections, informed U.S. State Department sources said to-day. Peron's dictatorial tactics have given him a fascist label in other nations of the Americas.—Associated Press.

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